

LABOR CLARION

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EYES OF WORLD OF LABOR ARE ON WASHINGTON

Industrial Recovery Administration Confronted by Momentous Problems

Never in the history of trades unionism in America has interest in any legislation dealing with industry and economics been so intense on the part of the workers of the country as at present, with the eyes of all turned on Washington, where the problems involved in the administration of the recently enacted Industrial Recovery Act are being worked out by General Hugh S. Johnson and his associates.

What is to be the status of union labor under the new order of government control of industry? To what extent is the so-called "company union" to be recognized in the working out of the codes of fair competition provided for under the act? What is to be done in those industries, such as coal mining, where a large and well organized minority of workers is confronted by an unorganized majority of workers in many instances under complete domination of the employers?

These are some of the questions which are being put forward by union labor and its representatives, the answers to which are awaited with great concern.

TEXTILE CODE FIRST CONSIDERED

Press reports carry the information that the national recovery administration is energetically attacking the momentous problems involved in its work, and Administrator Johnson has informed newspaper men that President Roosevelt is expected to announce his stand on the textile code, the first to be the subject of a formal hearing, within a few days. This code provides for increased minimum wages and a maximum forty-hour week for employees, and the practical elimination of child labor.

Strenuous protest against the wage and hours of work provisions in the cotton code are being prepared by labor leaders for presentation to President Roosevelt.

Leaders believe this compact points the way for other agreements of fair competition to be drawn under the Industrial Recovery Act, despite the statement of Administrator Hugh S. Johnson that each industry will be considered separately.

They believe there is danger that the maximum forty-hour week and the \$12 and \$13 minimum wage provisions will be incorporated in the other codes.

As originally drawn, the cotton code provided minimum rates of \$10 in Southern cotton mills and \$11 in the North. Emphatic disapproval of this scale was expressed by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, and others, which led the mill operators to increase the rate.

FIGHT EXPECTED ON HOURS

Labor protested also against the forty-hour week, but this went unheeded in the second draft. A bitter fight looms on this provision also, workers' representatives variously suggesting thirty, thirty-two and thirty-five hours' maximum work weeks.

Labor was victorious in the early skirmishing on the code. The first draft made no reference to child labor, but as now drawn, no one under 16 years of age may be employed in the cotton tex-

tile industry; "white collar" workers, formerly omitted, also would be brought under the code.

July 17 is named in the code as the effective date, but unless it is approved by the President immediately this will be impossible, and it will take effect on the second Monday after his action.

COAL INDUSTRY BEING ORGANIZED

The prospect of sharp controversy over the framing of a code of fair competition for the coal industry has increased with the announcement that miners have completed strong union organizations in all bituminous districts.

More than 150,000 miners have been unionized since the full import of the National Recovery Act became apparent to leaders of organized labor.

In a communication to Administrator Hugh S. Johnson, the United Mine Workers declared their organization was prepared to enter into collective bargaining with their employers for the drawing up of a trade agreement which will be binding on the entire bituminous industry.

MANY HEARINGS SCHEDULED

Administrator Johnson says a code for the women's apparel industry is expected to be submitted this week and that the oil industry may submit a code at the same time. The iron and steel code is nearing completion, he added, while the bituminous and anthracite coal groups also have indicated they are about ready.

About ten days are expected by him to elapse between the presentation of a code and the beginning of hearings, and the administrator pointed out he was prepared to hold as many as twenty hearings at once to speed up the codifying of all industries.

OF INTEREST TO PRINTING CRAFTS

Steps to organize the advertising industry under the act were taken when fifty-six associations and independent companies were invited by Wilfred W. Fry, president of N. W. Ayer & Son, to draw up a code which "shall establish standards tested by time and provide for eliminating unworthy practices from the entire advertising industry."

The letter of invitation included publishers of daily and weekly newspapers, and of all types of periodicals, advertising agencies, the printing crafts, commercial artists and photographers, outdoor, display and specialty advertising services, direct mail advertising services, radio stations and motion picture producers.

STATE RECOVERY LAW SUGGESTED

In California a movement is on foot to inaugurate legislation supplementary to the National Industrial Recovery Act. It is reported that bills already have been drawn up for presentation when the Legislature reconvenes on July 17.

One of the measures is for the repeal or suspension of the Cartwright act, which prohibits combinations "in restraint of trade." This is in line with suggestions made by General Hugh S. Johnson, who is urging amendment of state laws which stand as barriers to the nation-wide application of the National Recovery Act. In case these barriers are not removed, however, the administrator

claims he has in his hands "legal reins with which he can guide the new law past some of the state obstacles."

He is relying on court decisions which have held that transactions, "in themselves not in interstate commerce, but which affect interstate commerce, are governed by federal statute, and on the fact that federal statutes supersede state laws that may be in conflict."

Johnson also urges that more industries send representatives to the capital to be informed at first hand and in detail of the methods by which the code work is being applied by the administration. Time is being wasted, he says, by industries seeking to draft their own codes through their own legal staffs. These frequently do not coincide with administration plans.

FURNITURE INDUSTRY CODE

The National Association of Furniture Manufacturers has submitted to General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the Industrial Recovery Act, a code for the regulation of the furniture industry. The association has established offices in San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma to help members in handling questions arising under the act. The local office is in charge of J. B. Frank, and is located at 525 Market street.

WARNING REACTIONARIES

Reactionary Employers' associations who believe they will be able to ignore the legal rights of labor in framing their codes of fair competition under the Industrial Recovery Act received a severe jolt from General Hugh S. Johnson, Industrial Recovery administrator, in a statement outlining what the codes must contain, says the A. F. of L. "Weekly News."

Section 7 of the act sets out the rights of employees to organize, crimps the employers' company unions, and provides for maximum hours and minimum pay rates. Representatives of certain employers' organizations, well known for their anti-labor policies, intimated that they would be able to evade these principles and even threatened to lock up their mills as an alternative to recognizing the right of their employees to join bona fide trade unions.

General Johnson's language is plain. The dumbest and blindest anti-union employer can understand it. The right of the workers to organize and bargain collectively is guaranteed. Company union coercion is prohibited. Wages and hours approved by the President must be complied with.

It is to be hoped that employers who see red when trade unions are mentioned will recognize the new conditions without extreme compulsion and remove the barriers they have hitherto erected to prevent their employees from exercising the right to organize in trade unions for the benefit of themselves and their families and for the good of our entire people of whom the workers form the major part.

Bold Attempt to Forestall Operation of Industrial Recovery Act

"Administrator Johnson's warning to employers seeking to evade the Industrial Recovery Law by forcing workers to join company unions is timely and gratifying," says the San Francisco "News," which recites "disquieting reports of the sudden activities of such employers in the coal, hosiery and steel industries."

"These tactics are in open violation of the new law, which specifically declares labor's right to collective bargaining through representatives of its own choosing," continues the "News," which concludes: "The government lets down some of the anti-trust bars to encourage stronger employers' trade associations. By the same token the government will protect the workers in forming genuine unions."

The "News" evidently has grasped the true spirit which animated the drafting of the new legislation upon which the salvation of industry depends.

"BETHLEHEM PLAN" COMPANY UNION

One need not go far away from home for instances of "open violation of the new law." Right here in San Francisco there is being organized, if it is not organized already, a company union with all the features peculiar to such organizations—company dictation and control and false hopes held out of participation in management.

There is printed herewith a copy of a call to its employees to organize under its "Plan of Employees' Representation" by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. "Under this plan," says the call, "the employees are given a voice equal with that of the management in consideration of all questions relating to working conditions, hours of labor, rates of pay, health, safety, and other similar matters of mutual interest."

It is inconceivable that intelligent workers should be misled by such sweeping promises.

Who is there simple enough to believe that employees are to be given "an equal voice" in such matters? If there be such, let them ask themselves why this great corporation has been animated by such generosity at this particular time. But perhaps it is not dishonest. It may be that it is merely a quibble, and that the generous Bethlehem Company intends to allow its employees to use their voices to their hearts' content. Voices used in company union meetings are not at all disturbing to employers.

COVERS ALL COMPANY'S PLANTS

The document is as follows:

"BETHLEHEM SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION, LTD.

"Repair Plants

"(Including Potrero Works, Hunter's Point Works, Alameda Works and San Pedro Works)

"June 23, 1933.

"To Our Employees:

"Until the present time the Union Plant has not had in effect the Bethlehem Plan of Employees' Representation which exists in practically all of the other Bethlehem Plants. I am glad to advise you that Mr. S. W. Wakeman, vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., is now extending to the employees of the Union Plant the Bethlehem Plan of Employees' Representation.

"Under this plan the employees are given a voice equal with that of the management in consideration of all questions relating to working conditions, hours of labor, rates of pay, health, safety and other similar matters of mutual interest. The plan provides for the election annually of representatives by and from the employees by shops or departments to meet and deal with the management for the discussion, regulation and adjustment of matters having to do with all of the conditions under which employees render service.

ARBITRARY ELIGIBILITY TEST

"The representatives are elected once each year by the employees. All employees who have been with the company sixty days or more are eligible to vote. The representatives must be employees of the company for at least one year, at least 21 years of age, and must be American citizens. It is the duty of the elected representative to take up with the management or with the joint committee any adjustment required by their constituents. The plan outlines definite steps for such adjustments.

although in practice it is found that in most cases the elected representatives and persons directly in charge of the work effect satisfactory settlements without taking the case to the higher officials or the joint committee.

"WHAT EMPLOYEE IS THINKING"

"The advantages of an arrangement of this kind are shared by the management and employee alike. To an employee it imparts an opportunity to present his viewpoint without fear of penalty or censure. To the management it means a channel of contact with the employees, an opportunity to know what the employee is thinking in regard to his working conditions, and what should be done to meet his needs. Also it affords a method for the most effective joint administration of the co-operative plans operated for the employees' benefit.

"It is proposed to hold the first nomination on Wednesday, June 28, 1933, and election on Wednesday, July 5, 1933, and special notices will be posted in the plant giving information on this subject.

"An appreciation of this opportunity can best be shown by the wholehearted and enthusiastic participation of all employees in the inauguration and operation of this plan. Sincerely yours,

"A. S. GUNN, General Manager."

PLAIN VIOLATION OF LAW

Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act guarantees to employees "the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of such collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; that no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing."

Discussing the above provision, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, recently declared that "it is a violation of the act for employers to organize employees into company unions."

And in all the utterances of Administrator Johnson it is made clear that Mr. Green has correctly interpreted the meaning of the act and the policy of the administration thereunder.

The document printed above is beyond question the foundation for a "company union" of the most vicious character. Not only does it specify who may or may not be members, but it violates in every line the spirit and intent of the law and is a bold endeavor to forestall its workings as applied to the local plants of the company.

The developments in connection with this activity should be closely watched by trade unionists and the attention of Administrator Johnson and his office should be directed to the violation of the law.

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When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

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P. H. McCarthy Dead After Long Service In Labor's Behalf

P. H. McCarthy, for many years one of the foremost figures of union labor's forces in California, and former mayor of the City of San Francisco, died suddenly on Friday of last week, at the age of 71.

Born in Ireland on St. Patrick's Day, 1863, he came to the United States when 17 years old, following the trade of carpenter. For a time he worked in Chicago, and later in St. Louis, where he assisted in organizing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He developed extraordinary gifts for organization work, and in 1886, when he came to San Francisco, he was instrumental in bringing about closer affiliation of building trades craftsmen, and in 1894 the San Francisco Building Trades Council was organized, largely through his efforts.

Long Official Career

McCarthy served as president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council for twenty-nine years, and as president of the State Building Trades Council for twenty-two years. He resigned from these posts some years ago to enter business as an investment banker.

As a member of the executive board of his organization his talents for organization work were recognized, and he was commissioned to bring about industrial peace in several large Eastern cities, and was successful in a remarkable degree.

End Comes Suddenly

McCarthy apparently had been in good health until a few weeks ago, when he was ill for several days. Early on Friday morning his wife heard him gasping for breath and summoned his physician, but he died without regaining consciousness. Besides the widow, he is survived by two sons and five daughters.

The funeral was held Monday morning from St. Ignatius' Church, and interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery. The services were attended by a large number of his associates in the union labor movement, and by fellow members of various fraternal organizations, as well as by public officials and representatives of civic organizations. Senator Hiram Johnson, Governor Rolph and Mayor Rossi were among the honorary pall bearers. Many messages of condolence were received by the family, among them one from Mayor Rossi.

At the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday eloquent tributes were rendered the deceased labor leader by Delegates S. T. Dixon of the Chauffeurs' Union and William Army of the Electricians' Union. Under instructions of the Council resolutions of condolence were drawn up for dispatch to the stricken family.

If all the union men and women in San Francisco insisted upon the union label on their purchases unemployment conditions would be improved for union workers.

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES
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Culinary Workers Plan Code Under National Recovery Act

The officers of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance have filed notice with General Johnson, administrator of the National Recovery Act, that they desire to be heard on all questions coming before him having any bearing on the hotel, restaurant and beverage trades and that in due course a code of fair competition would be presented for his consideration.

To assist the union in drawing up a code, all local unions are being asked to submit a statistical record of wages and working hours in union and non-union establishments.

Bank of America Statement Reveals Increase in Deposits

Dividends to be paid during the year 1933 by the Bank of America were covered by a substantial margin in the first six months of operations, the statement of condition as of June 30, 1933, disclosed. The Bank of America N. T. & S. A. and the Bank of America (California) earned, during the half year period, \$4,449,000 before depreciation and sundry deductions.

The bank's statement as of June 30, 1933, showed that all rediscounts and bills payable have been entirely eliminated. When the present management resumed control of the institution sixteen months ago, the total amount of the bank's borrowing was \$146,455,000.

Despite the adverse business and banking conditions which preceded the national bank moratorium, deposits of the Bank of America showed a gain of \$17,700,000 during the past six months, bringing the total as of June 30, 1933, to \$767,413,000. During the same period the Bank of America augmented its cash and holdings of United States government obligations by \$22,100,000, bringing the total as of June 30, 1933, to \$269,700,000 and its investments in loans and discounts were reduced by \$17,000,000.

DR. RYAN APPREHENSIVE

The success or failure of the Industrial Recovery Act simmers down to this simple proposition: It must see that labor gets a greater and capital a lesser share of the wealth that is produced, according to Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University at Washington.

The act itself and provisions for its administration, Father Ryan declares, "all point to a sustained effort to give labor as a whole a larger share than it has been getting." He continued:

"Whether capital will be satisfied, I don't know. But if you ask me what we will have next if this doesn't work, I hesitate to think."

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Industries to Use Million More Men Within Thirty Days

Announcement is made in Washington that plans are being pushed to bring four great American industries under federal supervision immediately, and that within thirty days a million workers will be added to industrial pay rolls.

Although declining at that time to name them, General Johnson, administrator under the Industrial Recovery Act, said that the four big industries were about ready to submit codes for minimum wages and maximum hours. Reports were that the industries in question were steel, oil, coal and lumber, and that the curtailment of working hours in the industries as planned would require the employment of more than a million men.

The cotton textile industry's code, which is expected to be given formal approval in time to become effective July 17, is calculated to bring jobs for 100,000 mill workers.

The big achievement, from the point of view of cotton mill owners, is that every mill in the land will be under the same restrictions. If any owner pays his employees less, or works them longer, he faces a fine of \$500 for every day's violation.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said the action of cotton mill owners in voluntarily agreeing to raise the minimum wage in the industry to \$12 a week was "very pleasing, but not enough."

Green said that he still believed the 40-hour week proposed for the industry was much too long.

Dr. Alexander Sachs, chief economist for the national recovery administration, corroborated the millmen's contention that a reduction to 40 hours was sufficient to absorb the industry's idle workers.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

The Joint Labor Day Committee will hold a meeting tomorrow (Saturday) night, at which time the sub-committee report on the selection of a park in which the annual picnic and barbecue is to be held will be discussed. The committee extends an invitation to all delegates of the two Councils to be present.

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.

LABOR CLARION

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CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager



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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1933

Again the One-Man Street Car

The Market Street Railway Company must be credited with persistency to an unlimited degree. Defeated at one point in its program of securing special privileges, it turns to another. It seems entirely likely that the recent defeat of its attempt to secure repeal of the ordinance prohibiting one-man operation of street cars has not settled the question, and that the company is preparing for another onslaught.

Those who recall the fight for and against "Proposition No. 24" a few years ago, when franchises worth many millions were won for the company by its militant persistency, will be prepared to hear that President Kahn and his subordinates are in the field again to renew the effort to hold those same franchises with the minimum of expenditure.

In a letter printed in the San Francisco "News" of recent date Kahn puts forth what he is pleased to term "the truth concerning the one-man car and the Market Street Railway's position concerning it."

"It is a truth," says the railway official, "that this company has not laid off an employee on account of the depression. . . . It is a matter of record that extra men have averaged from around \$27 to \$30 per week through the depression so far. . . . we can give more service with the lighter lines operated one man to a car than we can if two men are required by law where there is not enough income to keep two men paid."

And then, to show the generosity of the company, Mr. Kahn delivers himself of this gem:

"If all companies had followed the plan adopted by this company through the depression up to now, namely, not laying off employees on account of the depression, we suspect there would be very little unemployment."

All of which the Labor Clarion has no hesitancy in denouncing as specious and misleading argument.

If it be "a matter of record" that extra men have averaged "from around \$27 to \$30 per week" it would be of public interest to know whether Mr. Kahn means "all" extra men, or only a favored few, and the number of hours it was necessary for these extras to be on call in order to earn the sums mentioned.

It may be conceded that the company has "not laid off an employee on account of the depression"; but what is the difference between laying them off and placing them on an extra list continually enlarged until employment is at the disappearing point?

The statement that "we can give more service with the lighter lines operated one man to a car than we can if two men are required by law" pre-

Organize Everywhere, Now—and Watch Employers!

An International Labor News Service Editorial

More and more the word spreads that labor must fight for what it gets under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

No American law has ever been so sweeping; none so little understood. Industry is going to have to organize itself, and workers, to derive the benefits of any of the rights guaranteed by the new law, are going to have to organize. If there are no unions there will be no benefits. Mark that big.

Mark this also: The company union is outlawed, but at this hour employers are straining every nerve, hiring the cleverest lawyers, figuring out the shrewdest tricks, to trot out the company union in a new form, hoping that they so dress it up that it can get in under the law as a real union.

Moreover, as I. L. N. S. news stories are pointing out in advance of all others, the uplifters and the foes of the American Federation of Labor generally are doing everything they can right in recovery administration headquarters to belittle the prestige of the American trade union move-

ment, looking for a way to overcome the labor rights and labor influence provided for in the act itself.

ment, looking for a way to overcome the labor rights and labor influence provided for in the act itself.

Labor must be alert as never before. It has a magna charta if it steps forth to seize it. It has an open door, if it organizes and walks in. If it does not act itself, then it has nothing.

There are those who say, "Well, we can wait and see." Those who wait and see will be wondering what happened, after they have been hit. It is clear that there is to be tremendous speed in the rate of happenings.

Codes are being filed by industries. Each has its labor provisions—its hours of work, its rate of wages, its guarantee of the right to organize and bargain collectively. Once a code of practice is approved, the rate of wages is fixed.

The right to organize doesn't mean anything unless men do organize. Labor's whole chance to gain under this striking new law lies within labor's own camp. It can march through to complete freedom and tremendous power.

supposes simplicity and gullibility on the part of Mr. Kahn's readers.

Edward Vandeleur, president of the Municipal Car Men's Union, said recently before the Board of Supervisors: "I believe it to be true that the Municipal Railway could give better service and take care of more passengers with two-man service at less cost than the one-man cars could handle fewer passengers," and he quoted Engineer McIlraith of the Chicago surface lines, who said the company abandoned the one-man car operation on the Seventy-ninth street line and returned to the two-man operation because "it would be an improvement in the service and a reduction in costs."

Two-man operation cost \$56.05 less per day, or \$76.05 less if accidents be included, "besides a saving of from \$72,000 to \$90,000 annually on account of the savings in car-mile operation."

Government Pay Abuses

Congressman Thomas L. Blanton of Texas, although an inveterate enemy of union labor and a persistent obstructor of legislation intended to benefit the worker, may be given credit for courage in unearthing a deplorable state of affairs in connection with pay abuses in government service.

In an appendix to the Congressional Record, under the privilege of "extension of remarks," the fiery Texan discusses "The President's Plan of Reorganization and Abolishing of Bureaus."

In the course of his remarks he refers to William Wolff Smith, general counsel of the Veterans' Administration, who did not enter the army "until October 20, 1918, just thirteen days before the armistice; that he held a swivel chair job in Washington during said thirteen days, yet he had himself retired as a disabled emergency officer at \$187.50 per month for life, yet at the same time was receiving a salary of \$9000 per annum from the government as general counsel."

Blanton also devotes more than a page of the Record to a list of beneficiaries of the retirement act, "which at first contemplated only about nine hundred officers," but under which "over seven thousand emergency officers have been retired on pay of from \$106.25 to \$262 per month for life, as disabled, yet hundreds of them are drawing large salaries from the government ranging as high as \$10,000 a year . . . and that the disabilities of over 4000 of them are acknowledged to be merely presumptive, embracing such afflictions as

'social inaptitude,' and others as fully ridiculous and absurd."

The list of several hundred names given by Blanton includes only employees of the Veterans' Administration—"an army of doctors, lawyers, dentists and other swivel chair officers who hold fat positions on big salaries and who were also at the same time drawing additional retirement pay each month as disabled emergency officers."

Blanton states that "it was to correct the inequities, inequalities and injustices of existing conditions and to save the government, as he said, from bankruptcy that the President implored Congress to pass his economy legislation." If it had not been passed, he said, the government would have been financially unable to help even the bedridden disabled veterans.

PASSING OF FRANK A. DOYLE

Word comes from New York of the death of Frank A. Doyle, for twenty-one years a member of the general executive board of the United Garment Workers of America. He had been delegate to the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor since 1916. Burial was in Brookline, Mass.

ONLY WHAT WE FIGHT FOR!

"What does labor get out of the Industrial Recovery Act?" That question is being asked on every hand.

The answer is simple—only what we fight for. But that may be a great deal, because today the law gives us a chance to stand up and fight.

Men can organize and yellow dog contracts can't touch them. The old injunctions are out.

An organizer can ask a man to join a union and the man can join—and nothing is going to happen to him. The employer is forbidden to fire him for joining a union.

At last that is law, good and plenty, with teeth, with a bite—with jail waiting to teach lessons to those who try the old and dirty tricks.

Of course, if workers will not join unions, then that's too bad. Nothing much can be done for them or by them. The law compels no man to join a union. The government won't organize unions. The law does only what labor has always wanted. It clears the field of obstacles. It gives men the lawful chance to join unions. That being done, it's up to the workers of America.

Labor will get only what it fights for and it can't fight for anything if it isn't organized!—I. L. N. S.

COMMENT ON THE NEWS

Industry should begin to realize that the government in fostering "stronger employers' trade associations" has promised to protect the workers in forming and maintaining genuine unions.

L. H. Marks, president of the Better Business Bureau, has advised officers and men of the United States navy vessels now in port that "retail business firms which advertise in the newspapers are in practically every instance thoroughly reputable."

Every concession to the rapacity of the Market Street Railway by the city of San Francisco strengthens its competitive position as to the Municipal lines, which have maintained decent wage conditions in spite of the efforts of the privately owned concern to destroy them.

A survey conducted by the Industrial Association of San Francisco is said to have revealed that on June 20, 1933, 2567 men were actually working on construction in San Francisco, exclusive of municipal employees. A 12 per cent increase in employment of building trades mechanics during the last year is reported.

"The repeal of that ordinance (requiring two men to operate street cars) would imply a 50 per cent reduction in employment of platform men," according to the San Francisco "Examiner," which goes on to say that "San Francisco has been overly kind to the Market Street Railway and its predecessors. Within the past few years it voted valuable franchise considerations to the company which permitted the road to build extensions of its competition with the Municipal Railway."

Secretary of the Interior Ickes has awarded a contract for 400,000 barrels of cement for Boulder Dam construction at \$1.40 a barrel, and announces a saving of \$52,000 on the purchase and a total saving of \$520,000 on total requirements. Four California companies were awarded the contract. Somebody must have garbled figures in this connection. It was announced a few weeks ago that the bids had been held up by the secretary because they were too high. At that time the price was given as \$1.29 a barrel.

All during the lean years of prohibition New York bartenders to the number of 750 have paid dues regularly, and when death overtook some old-timer his estate was paid the claim provided by the laws of the organization, says an article credited to the New York "Sun." Because of conditions the union changed its name to the Beverage Dispensers and Bartenders' Benevolent and Protective Association. The union is now making a membership drive under the charter originally issued in 1901, which is in good standing today.

A new court ruling, which is an important victory for Pennsylvania manufacturers and coal operators, provides that the weekly wage rate on which compensation is based was not five times the daily earnings but rather should be based upon the actual earnings of the employee for the six months prior to his injury. What this means to the many injured and maimed workers who have worked only part-time can readily be understood, says the "Hosiery Worker." Pennsylvania's compensation laws do not state specifically how the employees' earnings, upon which compensation is based, may be computed. The compensation can in no case be more than \$15 a week. Union officials hope to carry the case to a higher court, however.

Statement of Condition THE ANGLO CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK

OF SAN FRANCISCO

JUNE 30, 1933

Resources

Due from Federal Reserve Bank, Cash in Vaults and Sight Exchange	\$28,969,549.56	
United States Government Securities	31,485,066.43	
State, County and Municipal Bonds and Other Securities	23,154,308.08	\$83,608,924.07
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		390,000.00
Banking Houses, Safe Deposit Vaults, and Other Real Estate Owned		6,022,555.58
Due from U. S. Treasurer—5% Redemption Fund		520,000.00
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances		6,216,625.76
Other Assets		2,150,306.19
Loans and Discounts		77,826,177.39
TOTAL		\$176,734,588.99

Liabilities

Capital Stock	\$15,400,000.00
Surplus	2,600,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,275,327.34
Reserves for Dividends, Interest, Taxes, and Contingencies	2,564,561.91
Circulation	10,400,000.00
Letters of Credit and Acceptances	6,235,836.76
Other Liabilities	244,084.48
Deposits	138,014,778.50
TOTAL	\$176,734,588.99

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Thousands Strike in Textile Industries

The Reading, Penn., hosiery workers' strike is spreading, with walk-outs taking place in three additional mills as unionized workers demanded the right to be represented by officials of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, according to I. L. N. S. advices. The Womelsdorf plant of the Nolde and Horst Company and the E. Richard Meinig Knitting Mill were crippled by walk-outs. The D. S. & W. mill was closed down entirely.

The number now out probably amounts to 3500 workers, according to estimates by Edward F. Gallagher, strike leader. A general shut-down of all hosiery plants in Reading is seen as a possibility.

An effort by the management to establish a company union in the Nolde and Horst mill, second largest in the industry, proved a boomerang to the company, according to a statement issued from strike headquarters. The workers were called into the office of the mill by plant officials and an effort was made to induce them to join an organization which would be under the domination of the mill executives. The workers broke up the meeting after some little discussion and trooped to a strike meeting near by and several hundreds made application to join the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

Mass picketing continued at virtually all of the thirteen plants which are affected by the strike.

Hit Cotton Textile Code

Hugh Glover, representative of the United Hatters of North America, and Carl Holderman of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers joined the force of labor organizers who are directing the hosiery strikes and the simultaneous drive to organize sweatshops in the clothing trades at Reading.

The strikers at the Joseph Bancroft and Sons

& Company Cotton Mills, Reading, Pa., have forwarded a message to General Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the National Recovery Act, protesting against the terms of the proposed code for the cotton textile industry. The strikers also protested against the action of the management of the Bancroft Company in refusing to meet their elected representatives. The letter to General Johnson said in part:

Fear Minimum Wage

"Please register this group of workers as being opposed to the terms of the code for cotton as presented by the Cotton Textile Institute. The minimum wage of \$11 a week in Northern mills is altogether too low and the two shifts of forty hours each are altogether too long.

"The minimum wage of \$11 a week will certainly become about the average wage in this mill unless we are able to have a union of our own choosing. We can not know what the conditions are in cotton mills in other parts of the country unless we are members of a national labor union, as ours is the only cotton mill in this district."

Thousands Are on Strike

Strikes have not yet been stopped by the recovery act. In fact strikes are, perhaps, being generated by it as a means of forcing concessions before the law clamps down. Five thousand pocketbook makers are out in New York for a forty-hour week to replace the forty-four-hour rule now in effect and for minimum wages of \$35.75 a week. Leather workers, 1200 of them, are out, demanding forty hours and a \$30 minimum wage.

Aztec Brewery of San Diego

Agrees to Unionize Its Plant

Emil Muri, general executive board member of the Brewery Workers' International Union, has signed an agreement with the Aztec Brewing Company of San Diego, under which none but members of that organization will be employed by the brewery.

This news is contained in the Los Angeles "Citizen" of June 30, which also quotes Don Cameron, general representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, to the effect that an agreement also had been signed between the brewery management and several international unions of the building trades. Under the new agreement the brewery engages to employ only members in good standing of the various unions, and to pay the wage scales and observe the working rules of the parties to the agreement.

The Aztec Brewing Company had been placed on the unfair list of the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council because of the building operations in which non-union labor had been employed. The zeal with which the fight had been conducted by San Diego unionists brought the desired results.

Secretary O'Connell Back From Vacation

Reduced somewhat in weight, but otherwise improved by his three weeks' vacation spent in Chicago, visiting the Century of Progress Exposition and hobnobbing with officials of the Brotherhood of Teamsters in the "Windy City" and at Indianapolis, John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, returned to San Francisco in time to spend the Fourth at home.

Fortunate San Franciscans

"We trade unionists here in San Francisco don't realize how fortunate we are," said O'Connell, after recounting details of the struggle his organization is carrying on, in co-operation with Chicago city officials, to rid the teamsters' organization of the gang of racketeers which nearly succeeded in wrecking the organization in Chicago. "The task will be carried on to a successful conclusion," he said. "It is a heroic battle on the part of the union officials, who must endanger their lives in the contest with the desperate gang of racketeers. Only a few days before we left Chicago an international representative of the Teamsters' Brotherhood was seriously and perhaps fatally wounded while riding with his wife, who also was painfully injured."

Wasn't Sold on Weather

John expressed disappointment with the exposition. And as for the weather—well, those who like temperatures of from 90 to 110 degrees may enjoy them to their hearts' content. For his own part, California's sunshine, modified by San Francisco's fog, is good enough for him.

Mrs. O'Connell accompanied her husband on his trip, which, in spite of weather conditions, had many enjoyable features. It is likely that tonight's Council meeting will hear some interesting phases of labor's progress in the East when the secretary relates his experiences.

Chicago Means War to Finish To Oust Bandits From Unions

Labor means its declaration of war on racketeers. The fight is on. When it stops racketeers will not have even a toe hold in the ranks of labor.

So said Edward N. Nockels, veteran secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, according to an I. L. N. S. dispatch from Chicago.

"The American Federation of Labor and the Chicago Federation of Labor have joined in this campaign," said Nockels. "President Green is with us. Victor Olander is in the fight. So is President John Fitzpatrick and so am I.

"The teamsters have cleaned out the racketeers. President Dan Tobin is in dead earnest.

"I know there may be casualties. Some labor men may be lost to us, but we are going through. Gangdom is savage and desperate. Labor is determined."

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Company Union Dead Under Provisions of New Industrial Act

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

The United States now is operating under the national industrial recovery act.

Company unionism is outlawed, and while there may be some doubt as to whether, according to the strict letter of the law, the company union provision applies before a code of practice has been adopted and approved in an industry, it is understood unofficially that the recovery act administration regards that prohibition in force now and will act with full force to compel its observance by all employers. Thus the company union is dead and employers have no further power to compel employees to join or to remain members of company unions. United States Steel will probably be hardest hit of all corporations by this freeing of the industrial slaves.

There are millions of company union members in the United States, some working under yellow dog contracts, some working under a threat that is clearly understood though not written.

Pre-Determined Wage Beaten

Much of the intrigue against the bill at the eleventh hour centered around the Senate amendment providing for a pre-determined wage on government construction. The building trades went into a hurricane of action. The conference struck out the provision and it was out when the House adopted the conference report. A campaign was begun to have the Senate restore the provision. The secretary of labor backed the pre-determination proposal and made a strenuous effort to win out for it.

Inclusion of a pre-determined wage provision in the recovery act would have nullified the Bacon-Davis prevailing wage law, for which labor fought. The effort failed and the recovery act does not contain a pre-determined wage provision.

The machinery for operations under the new law is largely in motion, because personnel had been gathered in advance. Brigadier General Hugh L. Johnson had been in action as unofficial administrator until enactment of the legislation made possible his designation officially.

Law Is Elastic

Aims of the law are to raise wages and shorten hours, and to do these things through a governmental control of industry that can be made as hard-boiled and iron-clad as the administration believes necessary. The law is full of elastic and teeth. It can be stretched, or it can be clamped down.

Best news of all is that members are flocking into unions throughout the nation. Before the measure even became law nearly 100,000 men had joined unions in the belief that deliverance from company unionism was near enough at hand to warrant the risk.

Work Week to Be Short

Some striking illustrations of the possible workings of the new law already have come to light. At least eight codes of practice submitted by trade associations have been rejected and sent back for change. If changes are not made to conform to administration policy, then the administration has full power to impose a code over the objections of the industry.

And there is a striking possibility in reserve—

not yet brought into action. But there is reason to believe that if a union agrees to a schedule of hours longer than is held proper by the administration, the union will be summarily ordered to withdraw its agreement and line up for shorter hours.

It is believed likely that no schedule of hours of more than thirty-six per week will be approved and thirty is believed nearer the figure to be maintained in the absence of unusual conditions.

Unions have gone into action, like the government, not waiting for final adoption of the measure. Before the final vote in Congress the mails were loaded with trade union literature, speeding the word in advance to millions that the road to unionism was opened to those who have held aloof because of company unionism and the fears imposed thereby. Unions also were taking steps to bring about an understanding of the law on the part of employers, some of them going so far as to point out to the employers that they, too, must improve and strengthen their organizations under the new law.

Old Order at End

The sober fact is that today America is operating under a new theory of government, facing a new and revolutionary situation, with the old ways generally "all washed up." The administration under the national industrial recovery act has the last word in every industrial policy, in the fixing of prices and of wages, in regard to the hours of work and when and where production is to proceed.

DEATHS REPORTED

Among the deaths of local union men reported during the week were those of Neal Dow Burchfield, a member of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21.; P. H. McCarthy, Carpenters' Union, and John Baptist Oppel, Brewers and Maltsters' Union No. 7.

California's Chief Executive Is Queried on Mexican Labor

State Department officials at Washington are awaiting reports requested from the Department of Labor and Governor Rolph of California on the status of Mexican field workers now striking in southern California against the low wages paid by their Japanese employers.

Although the department has received no formal protest from Mexico, it acted upon an extra-official suggestion from Dr. Lewis Padilla Nery, counselor of the Mexican embassy, that the strikers' claims be investigated and some effort made to relieve their condition.

AN ECONOMIST'S VIEWS

"If wages are not increased, prosperity will have to be carried up the hill on the back of the workman," declared Dr. Stephen I. Miller, economist for Dun & Bradstreet, in a recent summary of his ideas as to what must be accomplished by the Industrial Recovery Act.

Wages and salaries must keep pace with mounting prices, Dr. Miller insisted; "otherwise demand will dry up and recovery come to a standstill."

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Mrs. Pinchot Fights For Sweatshop Reform

Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife of Governor Pinchot, denounced sweatshops in a speech to girl strikers at Mahony City, Penn. Before her talk Mrs. Pinchot marched arm in arm with the girls and joined in their songs and cheers.

Girls carrying banners and flags gave the governor's wife an enthusiastic ovation. Other girls who refused to join the strike listened from nearby workshop windows.

Mrs. Pinchot, who was named by her husband as a member of a legislative committee charged with investigating sweatshop conditions, declared she was supporting the strikers as part of the fight against factories in which poor wages and working conditions prevail. She urged enactment of a minimum wage law and said:

"I am fighting for American ideals and institutions. Sweatshops are being wiped out in other states, and Pennsylvania must fall in line."

Mrs. Pinchot is taking an active part in the campaign for better conditions in Pennsylvania clothing factories. Recently she joined strike pickets in front of plants in Allentown and Northampton.

UNFAIR LUNCH CONCERNS

"Patronize only those firms that are maintaining the American standard of living conditions," is the admonition by Bakers' Union No. 24 to their fellow unionists in calling attention to the fact that the Foster bakeries and dairy lunches are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Give the Bakers' Union your assistance in this matter and bestow your patronage on the many fair employers in the catering industry.

TO HONOR CONGRESSMAN WELCH

Congressman Richard J. Welch, who returned from Washington a few days ago, will be guest of honor at a meeting of Federal Employees' Union No. 1 Tuesday evening, July 11, at Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason street. Plans for a drive for new members will be discussed. Delegates to the National Federation of Federal Employees' convention in Kansas City, Mo., September 4, have been announced as Miss Carrie L. Richardson, F. A. Harrington, Edmund Kirby, Alfred Berryessa and J. P. Thompson.

TYPOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE

The regular July meeting of the California Conference of Typographical Unions will be held in Dania Hall, on I street, four blocks west of the railroad, Modesto, Calif., Sunday, July 9, 1933. The board of directors will meet at 1 o'clock and the regular session convenes at 2 o'clock p. m.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

N. D. Burchfield of the Alex Dulfer Printing Company chapel was killed in an automobile accident early last Friday. Mr. Burchfield, in company with his wife, the preceding evening had started on a fishing expedition over the week-end holiday period. According to report, the car in which they were riding, while ascending Parrott's Ferry grade, some fifteen miles distant from Sonora, Calif., became unmanageable, left the highway and hurtled down a 100-foot embankment. Mr. Burchfield was killed almost instantly. His wife was found in an unconscious condition due to the injuries she had suffered. She was removed to a hospital in the vicinity of the accident, and at this writing had not regained consciousness. Pennsylvania was the birthplace of Neal Dow Burchfield. When a young man he came West, made his home in Salt Lake City, Utah, for a time, and then went to Spokane, Wash., where he was employed on the "Inland Empire Herald." When he came to San Francisco in 1907 he obtained employment in the composing room of the "Chronicle." After severing his connection with the "Chronicle" he worked in several bay region printing offices, including the "Call-Post" prior to its absorption of the San Francisco "Bulletin" in August, 1929, and where he served several terms as chapel chairman. On leaving the "Call-Post" he took a position with the Franklin Linotyping Company, with which concern he remained until he joined the staff of the Alex Dulfer Printing Company, where he was employed when his untimely death came. Surviving Mr. Burchfield besides his widow, Mrs. Ada Burchfield, is his sister, Mrs. Jean B. Schmieder of San Francisco, to whom the sympathy of the membership is extended. Mr. Burchfield's funeral services were conducted by Victory Lodge of Masons at the mortuary chapel of H. F. Suhr Company last Monday at 2:30 p. m., and were attended by several members of the union. Inurnment following the services was at Mount Olivet Memorial Park.

From the following, which appeared in the July 1 issue of the "Orange Belt News," it would appear a settlement of the disagreement that has existed between San Bernardino Typographical Union No. 84 and the San Bernardino "Sun" Company for several months is possible in the near future: "Notice—San Bernardino Typographical Union No. 84 has been requested by representatives of the United States Department of Labor and a representative of the American Federation of Labor to discontinue activities for sixty days against the San Bernardino 'Sun' Company. Wishing only to promote the interest of our members and all other residents of this city, this union heartily enters into an agreement to that effect pending a similar showing of interest by the 'Sun' company. You are advised that no publicity will emanate from this union for the time being. We thank our friends most heartily for their generous support, and trust that this will be the means to an end of an unpleasant situation.—San Bernardino Typographical Union No. 84."

Will J. French, whose praiseworthy activities in behalf of Typographical Union No. 21 will long be remembered by scores of its older members, and who has so commendably served the interests of the workers throughout his long term of service as a member of the State Industrial Accident Commission, has been appointed on the San Francisco reception committee for the twenty-fifth an-

nual conference of governors of the various states of the Union in California to be held July 24-26.

"Work hasn't been too plentiful, the weather is fine and California's beautiful countrysides so alluring I'll have to answer the call of the great outdoors," said Arthur Floyd, globe trotting typographer, when he drew his traveling card last week and bade goodby to his friends in the secretary's chapel, who, in turn, wished him godspeed and a not too long delayed return.

A copy of the Goldfield "News and Weekly Tribune" received in San Francisco carries the name of H. D. Hopkins as editor and publisher, and his many acquaintances throughout the I. T. U. jurisdiction will recognize the more familiar "Dilse," and wish him success.

William J. ("Bill") Carson, sometimes known as "the world's most cheerful optimist," and who helped make some of the history of No. 21 between 1918 and 1928, dropped in from the great Salt Lake, just as he observed, to look over the finest gang he ever knew, and to deeply inhale a few breaths of Pacific Ocean ozone. Bill says his principal activities during the last few years have been eating, sleeping and—working. Where have we heard that word before, and when? However, we learned that Bill had been a member of the executive committee of No. 115 and twice a delegate to I. T. U. conventions. He now holds a proof-reader "sit" on the Salt Lake "Tribune," has been there slightly more than three years, and, from appearances, must like the place, but says his genuine love is still for San Francisco and dear old No. 21. Oh, yes, and the old smile! Just as broad and cheerful as ever!

George P. Vance of the Taylor & Taylor chapel has been elected to honorary membership in the Sierra Club in recognition of his valuable services to the club in connection with the publication of its "Bulletin." Mr. Vance read the proof of the first number of the "Bulletin," published in 1893, "and, with the exception of a few years, has continued as reader to the present time."

Arthur A. Hay, prominent member of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, is dead. Details of his passing are not at hand, other than the fact that his lifeless body was found in bed early in the morning of Thursday, June 29. Arthur Hay served many years in Southern California as organizer for the I. T. U. He had been employed on the Los Angeles "Examiner" in the day makeup department since retiring from his International Union activities.

An investigation conducted by the El Paso County, Colorado, grand jury reported on the Union Printers' Home, located at Colorado Springs, that it is "an ideal institution, modernized almost to perfection," and that "living and working conditions could scarcely be better."

Governor Miriam Ferguson of Texas has vetoed the bill which provided that the state board of control could contract with the prison board to have the state printing done in the Huntsville penitentiary, according to Galveston advices. Organized labor fought the bill.

"Call-Bulletins"—By "Hoot"

Louis Olson was called home last week to Montana by the death of his father.

Peter De Soto, after a long siege with an infected leg, was back at work Monday, limping some and much thinner.

Luke Alvord, while on his trip to Chicago, grew a fine set of whiskers. In order to keep them trimmed he has transferred his slip to the day side.

Comley Stuart has just returned from a jaunt up and down the coast, which extended for two weeks, mostly in one-day stands.

The late shift came near seeing some fireworks the day before the Fourth, but luckily the fuse on one of the sectional electrical sets went out just before the explosion, and all was quiet.

Walter Toohey and some friends left for a trip

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

A circular issued by the executive council of the M. T. D. U., dated June 21, "recommends to the membership that they vote 'yes' to hold a convention this year." Referendum vote is to be held on July 19. If the proposition carries a convention will be held in Chicago, beginning Monday, August 28.

Doubtless "overflowing with the milk of human kindness," the M. T. D. U. officers extend invitations to the so-called "outlaw" locals to send delegates to the convention, with the understanding that they will not be permitted to vote but will be allowed time to indulge in brief spells of oratory. Really, the millennium may be, after all, nearer at hand than many have imagined. But the M. T. D. U. officers should understand that the statesmen of the so-called "outlaw" locals—budding and otherwise—find it necessary to set bounds to their ambitions for fear of being a trifle inconsistent in voting not to hold an I. T. U. convention and electing delegates thereto, and then accepting an invitation to send honorary delegates to an M. T. D. U. convention.

The M. T. D. U. officers recommend the forming of a mailers' international union—a most ridiculous and thoroughly impractical proposition. Would the M. T. D. U. officers, whose prestige apparently has been on the wane, have recommended holding a convention this year had the Industrial Recovery Act failed to become a law?

Another "gem" is the statement by M. T. D. U. officers in this circular, which says, "We are little concerned in our official future. We are greatly concerned in the future of the mailer."

Frank Raubinger, foreman of the "Call-Bulletin," has resumed his duties as "chief skipper," looking much benefited by his sojourn at the springs in Lake County.

Joseph T. Shea of Portland Mailers' Union was a visitor here last week.

Nick Spang has accepted a position at a local brewery.

by yacht for Los Angeles. When they arrived at Santa Barbara it was so foggy that the next morning they were back in San Francisco bay, having become "all turned around" in the fog.

One of the boys celebrated his thirty-first wedding anniversary the day after the Fourth. No fireworks.

No less than three regulars who had worked on Machine No. 1, have passed away within the last few years—Messrs. Espy, Hansen and Burchfield.

THE PRINTER'S DREAM

Good morning, Mr. Printer! Your competitor down the street, who is not equipped to do the type of printing I want, sent me here with his guarantee that you were a fine printer. Here's a nice job for you; absolutely no hurry; use your own judgment in laying it out; I'll pay you for your time in copy preparation and any alterations that may be necessary. Never mind showing me paper stock; use your own judgment. Price is no factor; I want the finest work you can do. Oh, yes, you do not know me, of course, so here's a certified check that will more than cover the total price of the job; credit any balance on the future work I will have for you. I make my living in this city and will pick out a nice local printer and stick to him. Nice plant you have here; have a cigar; s'long." (Friend Wife: "Hey, wake up, get back off the floor and put those covers back; if you want to have wild dreams go on over in Willie's room.")—Oakland Printing Industry "Bulletin."

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Racketeering Hinted As Cause for Ousting Officials From Union

The general executive board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers found five New Jersey labor leaders guilty of misuse of their powers after a trial lasting twenty hours and expelled the men from membership in the union.

The trial attracted wide attention in labor circles, where it was interpreted as part of a campaign by organized labor to purge its ranks of subversive elements.

The ousted men are: T. M. Brandle, business agent of the Jersey City local of the Iron Workers' Union, president of the New Jersey State Building Trades Council, president of the Jersey City Building Trades Council, and a powerful figure in New Jersey politics; John Delaney and Harry Newman, officers of the Jersey City iron workers' local; Thomas J. Sherlock, business agent of the Newark local, and Thomas J. Kelly, business agent of the Perth Amboy, N. J., local.

President Is Prosecutor

Paul J. Morrin, general president of the International Association, personally filed the charges against the men. In the trial he disqualified himself as presiding member of the general executive board in order that he might take the floor and conduct the prosecution, assisted by a local committee from New Jersey.

Morrin declined to particularize on the charges against the men, but said they involved numerous acts considered prejudicial to the best interests of the union, and were the outcome of a lengthy investigation.

He stated the organization is determined to "go the limit to correct any such abuses and give our full co-operation to the American Federation of Labor in any action it may take."

The men have the right to appeal to the general executive council, consisting of the international general officers, and, failing there, to take their case to the floor of the international convention, which holds its next session in 1936.

The accused men were present at the trial and defended themselves. The hearing consumed twenty hours.

Will Eliminate Racketeering

"In these cases," stated Morrin, "we moved immediately upon receipt of bona fide signed charges.

"Not only in this instance but in any others throughout the country we will move to eliminate any racketeering situation, affecting any of our members, which is called to our attention in the proper manner, and we will go to the limit in co-operating with the American Federation of Labor in any campaign against racketeering in the ranks of organized labor.

"We further will give full co-operation to the Federation government in bringing about successful enforcement of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and will back Administrator Johnson and his assistant, Edward F. McGrady, in any efforts they may make to drive the racketeer out of labor."

If all the union men and women in San Francisco insisted upon the union label on their purchases unemployment conditions would be improved for union workers.

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SOCIALIZATION OF LAWYERS

L. St. G. Stubbs, a former Manitoba judge, who was removed from the bench because he said there was "one law for the poor and another for the rich," recently made the unique suggestion that "all the machinery of law is provided by the state, but the administration is left in private hands, so why not socialize the practice of law?" Judge Stubbs is the candidate of the new Canadian political party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, for election to Parliament from Saskatchewan.

URGE WORK ON CATHEDRAL

Representatives of seven unions have asked Bishop William T. Manning to carry on to a finish the work of completing the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, so as to give jobs to 2500 skilled workers, all of whom now have no jobs. The bishop said he would be glad to see the work hurried, if money could be found. He promised new efforts to raise the needed funds. Unions were stone cutters, stone carvers, machine stone workers, stone setters, derrickmen, granite cutters and marble industry workers.

BROTHERHOOD'S BENEFIT DANCE

A benefit dance, sponsored by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Employees, to raise funds for their unemployed, will be held in Veterans' Memorial Auditorium July 26. The brotherhood is composed of employees of the Southern Pacific Company, Northwestern Pacific Company, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, and the Railway Express Company.

FRANK REYNOLDS ILL

Grave concern is expressed for the condition of Frank Reynolds, employee of the Labor Temple, who is confined to the San Francisco Hospital by a serious attack of heart trouble. His many friends are earnestly hoping for his eventual recovery.

SLIGHT INCREASES SHOWN

The pay of the average worker in manufacturing industry increased 8.6 per cent in May over April, the National Industrial Conference Board reported in its monthly summary of wages this week. The number of workers increased 4.1 per cent and their hours of work a week 10.7 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS

Lines going back to work—visions of longer lines going back faster as the recovery act, including the construction program, takes hold.

That's the picture built by latest American Federation of Labor figures, which show 1,200,000 back in jobs since March this year. In these figures business has found more comfort than its own tables of rising activities.

The Federation, observing a gain in work through May as well as April, expresses the hope that real climbing is under way.

For the first time in many months unemployment has dropped below thirteen million. Federation figures show it at 12,540,000, and going down!

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Increase of Suicide Is Cause for Alarm

The depression is responsible for a sharp increase in the world suicide record, it is revealed by figures made public by Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician, in "The Spectator," an insurance publication.

Many countries had new high suicide marks in 1932, while in the United States about 23,000 persons committed suicide, as against 20,088 in 1931. The rate for 100 American cities rose from 20.5 per 100,000 in 1931 to 21.3 in 1932.

Great increases were shown in some cities. In Montgomery, Ala., the figure went from 8.9 in 1931 to 24.7 in 1932; in Lansing, Mich., from 16.1 to 30.1; in Lancaster, Pa., from 19.7 to 29.3. The rate increased in Washington, D. C., from 24.6 to 30.2.

Hoffman's figures show that the United States occupies about an average position among the chief nations. The rate in suicidal frequency ranges from 3.3 per 100,000 in the Irish Free State to 34.5 in Austria.

In commenting on his figures, Hoffman says "there is need in every large city of a consulting office giving advice to would-be suicides," and says that the situation "imperatively demands drastic social interference if a much more substantial rise to higher figures is to be avoided."

Workers Advised to Move Fast To Raise Minimum Wage Rates

Warning that organized labor must move fast to raise wages now in order to obtain high minimum rates under the national recovery act is given by the "Hosiery Worker," organ of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

"No one knows what minimum wage rates will be set, but there is every reason to believe that the government officials who will make the final recommendations to the President on these questions will not want to set rates very much higher than those now prevailing in industry at large," the "Hosiery Worker" says.

"Wage rates very generally have now fallen below subsistence levels in most non-union industries. Unless labor revolts at once and refuses to accept wretchedly low rates the government is likely to authorize wage scales only a little above those now being paid. This would be a real calamity both for the workers and the country as a whole.

"The workers must, within the next three months, so effectively demonstrate their determination to organize that the government will have to heed the power of the masses at least as much as it must now heed all the organized influence on the side of capital and privilege."

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting of June 30, 1933.

Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell excused.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed: From National Federation of Post Office Clerks, and family of late Thomas F. Flaherty, acknowledging receipt of Council's expressions of sympathy and condolences. From President William Green of American Federation of Labor, transmitting copies of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and a series of circular letters in furtherance of organizing the workers to receive the benefits of the act, which circular letters have been published in Labor Clarion. From California Division of Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, expressing thanks for co-operation in the recent election, June 27. From Florence P. Kahn, congresswoman, transmitting bulletins issued by the National Recovery Administration.

Referred to Secretary—From State Department of Public Health, requesting co-operation in securing financial support for prevention of tuberculosis by the extra session of the state Legislature. From Industrial Accident Commission, notice of hearing for accident prevention on the two San Francisco bay bridges to be constructed, for July 10, room 150, State Building. California State Chamber of Commerce, requesting an article on the Industrial Recovery Act, and Council's progress in that connection.

Referred to Executive Committee—Ice Wagon Drivers to place Independent Ice Company on the unfair list. Machinists No. 68, application against Ellinor Brass Works, and Milk Wagon Drivers, application against H. Russell of the National Creamery. Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers, proposed wage scale and agreement.

Executive Committee—Reported on controversy between Chauffeurs' Union and the Morrison

Funeral Home, 401 Baker street, a definite answer to be had on or before July 3. Complaint of District Council of Painters against Marin Dairymen's Milk Company, dismissed, matters in controversy having been adjusted amicably.

Reports of Unions—Ice Wagon Drivers oppose practice of peddling ice established by an Oakland concern with San Francisco connections. Cooks No. 44 have a grievance against San Francisco Hospital, which is introducing broken shift system in the culinary department. Waiters are prosecuting the boycott against the Compton restaurants. Letter Carriers and Postal Employees have suffered loss of employment through the enforcement of the federal economy bill.

Report of Advisory Committee on Industrial Recovery—Committee held first a public hearing on the recovery bill, attended by about thirty delegates of unions, at which Dr. Louis Block and Dr. Slicher of Harvard University were present and gave their views of the proposed legislation. Dr. Block explained the status of company unions under the act, that they are not prohibited and may present a problem to organized labor. Dr. Slicher pointed out that the unorganized heavy and large industries will first be brought under the act; he thought the American Federation of Labor would profit greatly in membership and influence if it take proper steps to do so; he expressed the fear that legal complications may be used to minimize the scope of the act. Members of committee laid stress upon the necessity of going slow until the regulations of the administration be issued and the local leadership has been developed satisfactorily. In an executive session of committee former recommendations on the subject adopted by the Council were re-emphasized, especially that unions get in immediate touch with their international unions, receiving their assistance in framing codes, wage scales and working conditions, and that the immediate and most important work of each union is to engage in organizing the unorganized members of their respective trades, and prepare for collective bargaining, to which they will be entitled if containing over 51 per cent of employees in the trade. Committee is in telegraphic touch with President Green on the situation.

Committee recommended that the president and the secretary of the Council be added to committee as ex-officio members. Suggested also that the committee get in touch with the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce as soon as the local administrator has been appointed. Report concurred in.

Joint Labor Day Committee reported having organized at its meeting held June 24, and elected the following officers: President, James B. Gallagher; vice-president, Edward D. Vandeleur; secretary-treasurer, John A. O'Connell; assistant secretary, Thomas Doyle; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien and assistant sergeant-at-arms, Walter Murdock. Committee decided that the character of the celebration follow the plan of last year and consist of a picnic and barbecue; that the chair be authorized to appoint the necessary committees; that a sub-committee investigate the parks suitable for the celebration, and that next meeting of the general committee be held Saturday evening, July 8, at the San Francisco Labor Temple. Report concurred in.

On motion of Delegate S. T. Dixon, and after

VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS

Delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council will recall an interesting address delivered at a meeting of the Labor Council a few weeks ago by Carl E. Berg, president of the Edmonton, Alberta, Trades and Labor Council. Mr. Berg recently returned to his home, and the Alberta "Labor News" gives an account of his impressions of his visit to the States. It is in part as follows:

"That the trade union movement in the United States was holding up wonderfully well in spite of the depression was the information given to the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council on Monday evening by President Carl E. Berg, who has just returned from a motor trip to California.

"Mr. Berg attended and spoke at the meeting of the San Francisco Trades and Labor Council, which was held in the fine new Labor Temple which the movement has erected in that city. He was impressed with the businesslike manner in which the San Francisco Labor Council conducted its business.

"The Edmonton president was impressed with the businesslike conduct of the work of the State Federation of Labor in California. While not participating in independent political action, nevertheless the Federation kept careful record of the actions of various elected representatives, and if they proved unfavorable to the labor movement they were opposed in subsequent elections.

"Mr. and Mrs. Berg and family were visiting Mrs. Berg's mother, Mrs. Stacey, who at one time was president of the Garment Workers' Union in Edmonton.

"Trades Council business conducted at the meeting was largely of a routine nature."

hearing his eulogy of the life work of P. H. McCarthy, former mayor of San Francisco and president of the Building Trades of San Francisco and the state, the Council adjourned in memory of the late Brother P. H. McCarthy, ordered a floral piece for his funeral and the preparation of a resolution to be submitted to the Council for adoption by its next meeting.

Receipts, \$206.60; expenditures, \$766.60.

Council adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

Fraternal submitted.

HENRY HEIDELBERG,

Secretary pro tem.

Note—When making purchases and ordering services, take care to patronize the union label, card and button, and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. H. H.

Strike of Tacoma Teamsters

Settled by Conciliators

Tacoma teamsters are back on the job at the old wage scale and under the old working conditions that obtained prior to the walkout of a few days ago, says the Seattle "Labor News."

Attending negotiations were representatives of the United States Department of Labor, and the State Department of Labor and Industries. The federal mediator asked the teamsters to join a conference with a view to such a strike settlement as it might be possible to reach. The old scale was agreed to with some minor adjustments affecting the helpers.

From the start of the strike until it was settled the teamsters have had the active support and sympathy of the entire city of Tacoma.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.
Compton's Dairy Lunches
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
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CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION, JUNE 30, 1933

RESOURCES

	Bank of America N. T. & S. A.	Bank of America A California State Bank	COMBINED
Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	\$ 32,073,674.51	\$ 1,583,360.12	
Due from Banks	43,027,857.08	8,429,197.29	\$ 85,114,089.00
United States Government Securities	177,857,866.60	6,731,658.56	
State, County and Municipal Bonds	74,747,090.76	9,292,867.10	
Other Bonds and Securities	15,443,843.88	3,778,466.54	287,851,793.44
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	2,700,000.00	None	2,700,000.00
Loans and Discounts	463,707,517.78	26,883,903.43	490,591,421.21
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	9,565,807.09	32,540.95	9,598,348.04
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults. 410 Banking Offices in 243 California Communities	38,617,107.55	2,325,982.68	40,943,090.23
Other Real Estate Owned	6,626,107.13	405,882.28	7,031,989.41
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills	10,169,043.46	10,775.00	10,179,818.46
Other Resources	1,649,535.47	55,800.11	1,705,335.58
Total Resources	\$876,185,451.31	\$59,530,434.06	\$935,715,885.37

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 50,000,000.00	\$ 4,000,000.00	
Surplus	35,000,000.00	1,600,000.00	
Undivided Profits	12,262,393.45	555,390.76	
Reserves	7,279,379.70	952,009.75	\$111,649,173.66
Reserve for Quarterly Dividend payable July 1, 1933	750,000.00	25,000.00	775,000.00
Circulation	45,500,000.00	None	45,500,000.00
Rediscounts and Bills Payable	None	None	None
Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills	10,367,327.10	10,775.00	10,378,102.10
Deposits { Commercial	169,424,984.64	11,821,361.70	
{ Savings	545,601,366.42	40,565,896.85	767,413,609.61
Total Liabilities	\$876,185,451.31	\$59,530,434.06	\$935,715,885.37

THIS STATEMENT INCLUDES THE FIGURES OF THE LONDON, ENGLAND, OFFICE OF BANK OF AMERICA N. T. & S. A.

BANK of AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION... a National Bank... and
BANK of AMERICA... a California State Bank... are identical in ownership and management

IMPORTANT DECISION

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has handed down an important decision in a workmen's compensation case involving the status of Labor unions as employers and the dividing line between employees and officials.

Opie F. Lindsay was the business agent for the Lathers' International Union, Local No. 9, Washington, D. C. Acting in this capacity, he went to Fredericksburg, Va., to investigate certain charges concerning labor conditions. While returning from Fredericksburg his automobile came into a collision with a passing motor vehicle, and Lindsay received injuries from which he died.

Mrs. Clara A. Lindsay, his widow, filed a claim for compensation under the workmen's compensation act of the District of Columbia. The claim was allowed by Deputy Commissioner Hoage of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, charged with administering the act.

"Official" and "Employee"

The insurance carrier of Lathers' Local Union No. 9 contested the claim on the ground that Lindsay was not an "employee" of the union within the meaning of the act, but an "official," and consequently not covered by the contract of insurance.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia upheld the award of the Deputy Commissioner. The insurance carrier thereupon carried the case to the Court of Appeals, whose decision now sustains the finding of the lower court.

In support of its decision the Court of Appeals declared that the Lathers' Local Union was an employer and that Lindsay when he met his death was an employee within the purview of the statute, and that at the time of the accident he

was the business agent of the union performing duties defined by the union's constitution. The court added:

"In the present case we think that inasmuch as the insurance carrier insured the labor union for the protection of its employees, among whom the business agent was known to be numbered, and received and retained its compensation for such insurance, it can not complain if the courts call upon it to perform its contract in the spirit in which it was made."

Will Be Precedent

In judicial circles it is believed that the decision of the Court of Appeals will stand as a precedent in holding that employees of a labor union, and the union itself, come within the protection of the workmen's compensation law.

The briefs supporting the claim of Mrs. Lindsay and the award made by Deputy Commissioner Hoage were prepared by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

DEATH OF CARPENTERS' OFFICIAL

James P. Oglethorpe, member of the general executive board of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, died recently at his home in Tampa, Fla. He had just returned to Tampa from a meeting of the board at Indianapolis, and collapsed as he stepped from the train.

THE FIGHT ON COMPTON'S

The culinary crafts, under the supervision of the Local Joint Executive Board, continue their relentless fight on the Compton dairy lunches, which recently inaugurated wage cuts considerably below the union scales. The support being given by the trade unionists and their friends and the general public, with whom wage cutting has ceased to be popular, is having its effect, and the unions confidently look forward to bringing the recalcitrant employer to terms.

UNIONS TO AMALGAMATE

Formal announcement of the forthcoming amalgamation of the United Hatters of North America and the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union has just been made by officers of the two organizations. The merger, which will form one organization with jurisdiction over all workers in the headgear industry, was exclusively reported by International Labor News Service last week.

The agreement to amalgamate the two unions was reached after six months of conferences between the national officers of the United Hatters, and the Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. The amalgamation will put an end to jurisdictional disputes between the two international unions, which on occasion tended to have an adverse effect on the conditions of the workers in affected shops.

Under the amalgamation agreement the international union which will be formed through the merging of the two organizations of hat workers will consist of two departments. Each department will have its own departmental president, but both will be component parts of the international union.

The union members of both departments will jointly elect, through a convention, the international officers who will exercise control over the entire international union.

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Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, on books at.....	\$ 68,208,157.80
Cash	16,694,254.17
Loans on Real Estate.....	72,874,661.45
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,429,632.49
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,100,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over \$520,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over \$800,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Total.....	\$159,206,708.91

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$152,706,708.91
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,500,000.00
Total.....	\$159,206,708.91

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1933 were as follows:

Income	\$7,594,044.75
Expenses and Taxes	939,993.97
Net Profits.....	\$6,654,050.78

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH	Mission and 21st Streets
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